UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST
And Chronicle

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VOLUME XXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842. WHOLE NO. 1118.

Original Poetry.

THE WITHERED LEAF.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Spare the lone leaf, thou lonely blast,
That dar'st yon blighted bough,
Oh! spare it! for it is the last
That lingers on it now.

It needs thee not, its green is gone,
Its hour is over, and old, and wan;
Then, tempest let it clang.

They call that withered wanted tree
The monarch of the wood,
And long in mockery of Thee
Its stately honour stood.

But time will scathe the hardiest form,
And blight the fairest flow'r,
Its trunk is shattered by the storm,
And dead are lonely bow'r.

Then spare that one so sickly brown,
Oh! dash it not to earth,
The fruitful land of old is grown
The bough that grew it birth.

Then monuments flourish, then they fall,
Then empires merely bow,
Finds them herself of wealth and all,
They e'er could grant of power.

Yet all bow free that find the friend
Who bonded in fortune's smile,
Still youthful in the end,
Though dark her frown the while.

Then spare the leaf thou lonely blast,
That dar'st yon blighted bough,
Oh! spare it for it is the last,
That lingers on it now. S.

Original Novel.

THE SOUTHERN WHIG;
A Romance of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD LOVE LIST," "LEAVES FROM A LAWYER'S PORT FOLIO," &c. &c.

CHAPTER I.

"Usher," saw I well tell you will
The banish of Bull."

Shakspeare Novel.

The country betwixt the waters of the Pacolet and Broad rivers in South Carolina is a level and beautiful plain, which, at the opening of the year 1781, was covered with an unbroken crop of tall fire, oaks and chestnuts, the tenants of all undisturbed, and the enormous size of the trees gave to the woodland scenery of that district and epoch a character of grandeur and magnificence which the spectator stood, vast vistas, opening on every side around him, and stretching away until lost in the shadowy distance, filled the mind with vague feelings of immensity; while the deep silence of the scene, broken only by the sound of a solitary woodpecker, or the distant lowing of cattle, or the fallen twigs beneath the hunter's tread, added not a little to these emotions. There was a solitude and grandeur about that old forest which led the intruder to look up, at any strange sound, expecting to see the deer trot by; nor could the most unimaginative mind, without experiencing the awe, lowering high overhead, without carrying his mind back to the period when they were planted by the hand of nature.

Two centuries before the South Carolina-Columbus sailed out into the unknown sea, perhaps while the Gothic hod sacked imperial Rome, they were there, towering in their grey, and gazing on those heavy denizens of the aboriginal world, thought, that if they had tongues, what mysteries might be revealed. Looking back over the centuries of their existence they could unravel the whole riddle of the past. They could inform us what manner the mound, besprinkled as it is over the red men; they could reveal the old history of an unknown but civilized people, slaughtered by a savage foe; they could tell the mysterious and unanswerly visited on the exterminators by the white man; and they could speak of the loves and hates, the hopes and despairs, the wars, the epic, and the religions of those mighty races, one of which is fast fading from our sight, while the other depends for the very puede of its existence on arrogance and impudence imbedded in the soil, like fossils by which geologists unravel the secrets of the prehistoric era, and which the being of a world, perhaps millions of years ago, where gigantic lizards swam the seas or haunted the shores as yet undrift for the support of man, or even beast.

It was the night of the 16th of January, 1781, and clear, cold beams of the moon, struggling down beneath the leafless branches of the forest, and the twigs and silvered the dry sward, except here and there, where the dark shadows of the trees wrapped the earth in twilight gloom. The loneliness of the forest was not mitigated when we say that the middle watch of the night was at hand. Suddenly however, the silence was broken by the tramp of horses' feet, and the figures emerged into a sort of open glade. As the light of the moon fell on them it revealed a party of foot and mounted men, the latter of whom, Washington's well known dragoons. The foremost, and obviously the superior in rank, was a young man of about ten or eleven and twenty, the face of whose fresh and commanding, and sunburnt almost to a dark olive. His age might be about eight and twenty. He walked with a firm yet elastic step, and in every movement was a courtly grace that proved he had resided in other spheres than that of a light-horseman in the American woods. His countenance was, in almost everything, a direct contrast to his superior. He was not more than five feet eight in height, but the breadth of his chest was enormous, and his other muscular developments in proportion. He walked with a clumsy, swaggering air, such as is often seen in soldiers who have been for a long time stationary in one place, and his whole appearance was that of a light-horseman. His countenance was a singular compound of cunning, resolution, and good humour, expressed an expression which at first puzzled the observer, but which was more like a settled dissatisfaction than anything else.

As he marched along his leader, into the open glade, he raised his raccoon-skin cap from his shaggy head, and smiled.

"Now this is what I call comfortable,—for there's nothing like the cold air on a man's head when he's perished—and puzzled I am, for I can see no sign out of the common, behind. I remember, when I was at Carthagena, leaving the admiral say you should never think of fighting without a good thicknessover head. Now that's Cornwallis down somewhere near Turkey creek, while Tarleton is just behind us on the other side of Broad river, and between the old scoundrel to-morrow, unless he changes his mind, and shows himself a wiser man by falling back beyond the Broad river, which I don't expect in the least degree. Now, is not so?"

"Never mind your notions, Ephraim," said the officer behind him, "for I'm tired myself, and a dozen times to-night, and its only a pity you were not a member of the council that you might harangue the whole night, for I'm sure you've had a valuable conference might have come effect on him, perhaps. But we lose time. My purposes has been accomplished, and we will remain in the camp."

"To bounce, very orderly," gruffly resented the stout horseman, as if not quite pleased with the way in which his sentence had been received,—and, if we do right to conjecture, no man will lay it on to them rascally regulars and bloody minded tories hereabout than myself, among the gallows here them all some of these days. But you see a man's no soldier, lieutenant, unless he looks sleasi; and, though I've an idea that money is going to whip us to-morrow, it's just to do things judgmental, I would be sorry to know what the Colonel expects to do if he should get wounded, or even have his retreat stopped by Tarleton. Cornwallis, you see, is down there night Turkey creek, not more than a sharp day's march off, and we're in the very jaws of the enemy, like rats in a corner, and though it will make us fight like very devils, we'll be and be scratched his head in his peculiar air we're not out." That's what I want to know."

How much longer the sorely troubled dragoon might have puzzled over the position of affairs we cannot tell, but, at this instant, his master, who meantime had been walking briskly forward, followed at a few paces by the speaker, was suddenly arrested by a hoarse cry of the sentry "who goes?" The exchange of the pass-word put a stop to the complaints and speculations of the dragoon, and in a few minutes the two soldiers were in the midst of the American encampment.

A warlike camp, pitched in the heart of a forest, is a picturesque sight. The fires, burning at stated intervals along the high savaloe, and casting their flickering light around, now on the blue bayo up, now on the white hitherto gloomy recess, and now, with the subsidence of the flame, leaving the vistas in the darkness of midnight, give the picture a magical effect, which the pen cannot adequately describe. Through this wavering light may be seen the white tents, glancing like spectres among the sombre stems, and there among the soldiery, stacked or horse by the sentries, flash in the ruddy illumination. Forms, dimly seen, are occasionally flitting to and fro; while the sound of voices, the neighing of horses, and the other various noises of a camp break momently on the ear. In the present occasion there was an unusual quiet around, for the troops, wearied with the day's march, and expecting a battle on the morrow, had lain down early to take repose, and were lulled in sleep. Through this silent scene the Lieutenant passed until he reached the tent of the General, when, dismissing his dragoon, he sought the presence of Morgan. As his object was merely to report the nature of the ground he had been sent to examine, we shall not follow the leader into conference to stating that, after the interval of quarter of an hour, he reappeared, and seeking his own quarters, was soon lost in sleep.

Long before daylight, however, he, as well as the rest of the camp, was in active motion. In the dead of the night an express had come in with the intelligence that Tarleton had left his baggage behind him, and was pressing on by a forced march to overtake the continentals. The general heard the intelligence with an exulting spirit, for he longed to check the insolence of this fiery leader, and he deemed the precipitance of which Tarleton's forces should be wearied by a night march, while his own men were refreshed by sleep, a fit occasion to reach his enemy. He therefore ordered issue against the proud and numerous levies of the English leader. On the preceding evening the ground had not failed to notice the banks of Broad river, and the direction of the fords by his officers, most of whom would have counselled a further retreat, and the scarcity of provisions, as he was provided a conflict with Tarleton's overpowering force as coalesce. But now, as his subordinates gathered around him, his stern countenance glowed with sudden brightness, and he welcomed their at a tone of almost boyish exhilaration, and well might they be relieved from his usual sententious speech.

"Good morning, gentlemen, good morning. I feel as gay as if going to a bridal, for we have this point to-day, and before night now, and this day's work will be talked of centuries after we have rotted in our graves. Nay, colonel," he said, turning pacifically to Howard, who had failed to notice the irregular warfare lead you to doubt, though you will fight none the less bravely for that, I am assured; but I know you love the fair independency of South Carolina—and though many of them are but raw levies, they will fight until they lay dead drop of blood is spilt in defence of their country. And Colonel Howard will not have the rest of Camden, take my word for it. The romance of our oppressors inquiry is fast, generous and humane, and Colonel, and God will not much longer withhold his interference! I am not much given to prophesying, but I foresee that we conclude our days of freedom will be in the midst of slaughter, and the consciousness of the conquest heart exult and assures me that the day will, this day, be trodden down under our feet."

This strain of enthusiasm, so unusual in their commander, produced a momentary silence among his listeners, though it had a powerful effect. The general laid his head on his hand for a minute or more, and when he looked up and spoke it was in his usual tone.

"No time, however, is to be lost, and we must make the best of what is certainly a very favourable position. Here we are," he continued, with his finger on a rude pen and ink sketch of the immediately surrounding country, "between the head waters of these two creeks—Buck creek and Bush creek, I think they call them—and extremely three hundred yards intervening. We shall take post over the ridge running, as you see, from one creek to the other, and there will be the front of our line, on both flanks, for the cane and small reeds which line these branches will render their passage almost impossible. You, Colonel Howard, will be posted on Pickens, "will form here, in advance, with the North and South Carolina militia." The colonel of the latter corps bowed, and the general turned to the regulars here, say from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards in the rear of the militia. Colonel Howard, you will form your regiment on the right of this road, leading from the Union District, in North Carolina; and Colonel Brandon will form his regiment on the left. Your men will stand the fire as long as possible, and then retreat orderly and form on the right of Colonel Howard. Col. Washington—your cavalry will take station in the rear, on the descent of the hill, and with you I shall reserve Major McCall's body of mounted men. Now, gentlemen, to your duty."

The bow of the commander intimated that the audience was now over at an end, and the officers withdrew to execute his orders.

CHAPTER II.

"Then drew the ivory sword, my brave,
And flung the sheath away."
Song of '76.

The battle of preparation had just ceased, and the various regiments been arranged in their places, when the first beams of the morning sun, as that luminary rose behind the hill, were the horizon, shot through the smoke of the forest. The dispositions of General Morgan's line of battle were simple, and the only difficulty was to get them into their places. Having his militia in front, and the regulars on his right, he had posted a battalion of North Carolina volunteers under Major Cunningham, a battalion of Colonel Pickens' line, on which, after delivering a volley, they were to fall back, and take position in intervals left for them.

The lieutenant, or as we shall hereafter call him, Captain Washington, was at the head of his cavalry, in the rear of the hill on which the regular troops, Colonel Howard's command, were posted. The latter officer had been ordered a few paces forward of his companions so that he could see over the top of the artillery, and command a view of the field. Washington was the general, mounted on a powerful horse, and surrounded by a group of detached officers, he had also considerable command of the ground over which the enemy were marching. His naval plain leaving had now given way to a look of enthusiasm; though when he spoke it was still in the grave and moderate air of style for which he was remarkable.

We have said that the sun rose above the horizon just as the line of battle was formed, and almost at the same instant the advancing forces of the enemy were discovered through the open wood. Tarleton, from his position, was prevented from engaging in the first shock of the conflict, but his voice burned with impatience, and when he saw the fearless regulars forming into line, preparatory to the attack, and with supernatural energy, as if confidence of victory, he blood behind for the strife. At this instant an officer, whom Morgan judged to be Tarleton himself, dashed in the front of the line, and waving his sword, called to the men to follow him. With a loud cheer they rushed forwards.

All who have been in battle know how the first sounds of martial onslaught "stir the heart," in the noble words of Sidney, "like the blast of a trumpet;" and when Somers beheld the solid mass of the foe advancing impetuously to the attack, and heard their loud hoarse, ringing out elasticity in the frosty air, he leaped to give the rein to his horse and throw into their midst. But calming his charging mood he looked eagerly at the scene in front.

With the first encounter of that shock had followed a second's dead silence, and every heart beat quicker during that thrilling pause. Then ensued a rapid, crashing volley, while over it rose up again the shout of the advancing foe. Still the front battalions stood their ground, silent and motionless, but firm as a rock. Again and again the rushing foes, now sweeping onward in one vast wave, poured in their volley; until at length an incessant stream of fire blazed along their line. But the moment for which the battalions had been ordered to wait had now come, and, at the signal,

Not even a sense of justice to a martyred father's memory could longer enable Charles to steel himself against the kindlier impulses of his nature. He stooped to raise the suppliant girl. "Nay, not to us, fair one, not to us. We were less than man to suffer this. What! wilt thou not rise? nay then, perforce," —and the king lifted her from the floor with gentle violence, and led her to her seat: she sat not, however, but with clasped hands, and eyes of beseeching earnestness, still seemed to implore him.

"Nay, we must deny thee," said Charles; "we must deny thee, though those entreating eyes might melt us into giving thee a kingdom. But it shall never be said that the son forgave the direst enemy of his father because a woman's eyes, a woman's lips, a woman's tears besought him. Ask of us some other thing, poor girl, and we will give as a monarch should, with open hand. For thee, old man ——"

"Sire," humbly, fearfully, and rapidly interposed Davenant, who trembled for the coming sentence. "Sire, pardon me; but remember what mercy is their portion, however black their sins, who have looked on a king's face."

"Ay," hastily flashed from the king, unable even then to control a witticism; "but hath he seen our face, Master Poet?"

Davenant was silent, for he saw there was more mercy in the king's mirth than in his sadness.

Once more the king resumed his dignity. "Old man," he said, not that a woman weeps, or because we have been tricked into thy presence, to found a claim upon our grace—not for these things do we extend our mercy towards thee; but because the hand of Heaven is on thee, and the jurisdiction of an earthly king may never cross the judgment of the King of kings. The hangman hath this day committed thy poisonous work to the flames. We leave thee henceforth the memory of the past—be that thy punishment."

"My pride!" said the poet, but the words were drowned in Davenant's tumultuous joy and gratitude; and the daughter was once more at his feet, bedewing them with grateful tears.

And thus endeth our tale to an end. The king returned to his palace, and in its festivities forgot everything beyond it. The daughter of the poet after awhile did a very commonplace thing in a commonplace manner—she got married: and Milton, old and blind, infirm and decaying, retired into privacy, from all the cares and tumults of men, who quarrel for toys, though those toys be nations; and he was repaid for the privation of all earthly things by an enlarging treasury of intellect, and an expansion of soul, the halo of which hath secured to him undying fame. In other men too often the years of prime are the years of youth, and when we look for the fruit we find only the withered blossoms, and the seared and yellow leaf; but in Milton the autumn of his days bore the rich harvest of which he garnered up the treasures, and left as a rich legacy to posterity, in the pages of *Paradise Lost*.

Original Sketch.

MY COUSIN ELLEN.

A New Year's Sketch.

BY GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

[illegible]

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

Philadelphia:
Saturday Morning, December 31.

OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

Our first—and it is ever a pleasant duty—is to remember to-day, the compliments of the season. The calendar of 1842, is nearly complete, and before another number of the Post is issued, we shall have entered upon a New Year. It is a season at which one cannot avoid reviewing the past. To some of us the retrospect will be pleasant—to others painful. Some will look back upon friends departed, or hopes disappointed—others will glance back at changes introducing new prosperity and happiness—and all now turn to the New Year, anxious with hope or tinged with distrust of the future. Such occupation of the mind is natural, if not inevitable to every thinking being; but those who recognize a Directory Power may review the past without complaint if their lots have been painful—without over elation if they have been happy.

Not merely because it is a custom—but because we are sincere in the sentiment, we wish our readers and friends a Happy New Year. There is no sentence in the language which can express more than this—and none that would express less, would suit our earnest desire and wish. Long may the agreeable relation between us be kept up—and many returns may we have of the season of congratulation.

Our city friends have welcomed the New Year with all possible hilarity and cheerfulness. The closing holidays of 1842, have been observed with a general unanimity and cheerfulness, which has given the city a truly pleasant aspect. The mildness of the weather, unusual at this season, with the dryness of the pavements and the absence of any objection to promenading, made Chesnut street with a continual throng of pedestrians, on Saturday and Monday last.

Business will probably receive an impulse next year, from the close of the Chinese War. Intelligence has been received that the Chinese have come to terms with the "outside barbarians." They agree to pay $21,000,000—to cede Hong Kong to the British, to open four ports beside Canton to the British trade, and to comply with all these terms within four years. The only point of etiquette insisted upon was that her Majesty of England, should sign the treaty before the Chinese Emperor. In India, also, the British arms have been victorious. Akbhar Khan is a fugitive; his adherents have been routed, and the British flag waves again over the Bala Hissar, or the capital of Affghanistan. The captives are by this time all or nearly all recovered. The British Government, after the complete conquest of Affghanistan, now so nearly consummated, propose to withdraw their forces, and leave the mountaineers to themselves.

The other intelligence, brought by the Britannia steamer, is of little moment. In view of these successes, the hopes of the British manufacturers were reviving, and should their expectations be justified by the future, this country cannot but experience a sympathetic improvement.

A NOD TO WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES.

Good morning to you Gentlemen Weeklies!—Lady Monthlies, and Lady *and* Gentleman Monthlies!—nondescript term, when a salutation is to be made. One scarcely knows whether to bow, or tip his hat. A Happy New Year to you all! How are you personally, and—subscription lists? "How are *ye*." Bless your souls, never better, pocket wise, and personally we feel as fat as seven Christmas turkies, and in *propria persona*, have a right to be merry. Every thing has gone on swimmingly with us, during the past year, and in all the competition, we have like the knight of old, carried our white plume in the front and thickest of the fight, battling right and left, our blood mounting higher as the fray has become hotter, until we have fairly won the day, and now go skimming along on the verge of 1843, like a sea-gull on the wind. We have been a little *coquettish* and we are liked the better for it. We have a dashing, daring way of carrying things, that people like, as much as they detest your dry, prosy, stereotype, way of getting on. Our friends know we have never been much of a lover of gain, for its sake, and that we would rather at any time give a rival a sound trouncing, than make a hundred dollars. We like the excitement of the thing, and [illegible]

NAPOLEON A PROPHET.

[illegible]

NAVAL LAW.

[illegible]

THE SOMERS' CASE.

[illegible]

SENTENCE OF M. J. ALEXANDER.

[illegible]

CURIOUS "COINCIDENCE."

[illegible]

FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

[illegible]

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

The following bill of particulars has been rendered to the County Commissioners, as charges for entertaining the jury, in the case of Milton J. Alexander, during the pendency of his trial. It is, perhaps hardly necessary to observe that the Commissioners decline to cash this account. The dollar charged for seidlitz powders is perhaps the most eloquent and significant item. Gentlemen or juries, who decide matters of life and death, by aid of wine, brandy, porter, gin, and cigars, will probably hereafter pay as they go. It is understood that there are other bills, of smaller amount, and of more miscellaneous character, which have been or will be presented. Comment on this matter is entirely unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1842.

The County Commissioners,

1842.	To Jones' Hotel,	Dr.
Nov. 30.	To 15 Dinners,	$15 00
	1 bottle Madeira wine,	2 00
	1 do Sherry,	2 00
Dec. 1.	Brandy $1, ½ porter, 25	1 25
	Paid for Seidlitz powders,	1 00
2.	Brandy $1, porter 50,	1 50
4.	do. $1, do. 50,	1 50
6.	Brandy and porter,	1 25
7.	Paid for medicine,	50
"	Washing,	1 00
"	Brandy and porter,	1 25
8.	do. do.,	1 25
"	Lemonade,	50
9.	Brandy, paper,	1 25
"	½ porter, Gin 75,	1 00
10.	Brandy,	1 00
11.	do.,	1 00
	Amount of bar and cigars,	14 19
	Fires in Chambers,	2 50
	Private sitting room for the Jurymen,	36 00
	Fires in room adjoining for the officers,	6 00
	Board,	396 00
		$489 75

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Reading Journal publishes a synopsis of a case recently decided, which establishes several important points. In the matter of Long vs. the Farmers' Bank of Reading, the opinion of the court was delivered by Hon. John Banks, on the 20th December. It appeared from the testimony, that the complainant, after a number of ineffectual applications, [as the bank was not then discounting] had his note for $200, payable in 60 days, discounted at the Farmers' Bank, on the 9th of April, 1842, with the express understanding that the note was to be paid at maturity. When the note was due, the complainant [illegible]

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE ABROAD.

[illegible]

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

[illegible]

A SUNDAY SCENE.

[illegible]

DEATH OF J. HALL BREADY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

PERILS OF THE SEA.

[illegible]

A VETERAN TAR.

[illegible]

THE BIBLE.

[illegible]

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

[illegible]

VERY UNFORTUNATE.

[illegible]

FUN FOR MR. PICKWICK.

[illegible]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

A POLITICAL ANOMALY.

[illegible]

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

[illegible]

POOR CHILD.

[illegible]

SAD END OF A JOKE.

[illegible]

SPLENDID HORN.

[illegible]

SPECULATION.

[illegible]

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

[illegible]

STATISTICS OF DEATH.

[illegible]

ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

[illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

FURS.

[illegible]

Local Intelligence.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

FIRES IN BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

Popular Lectures.

MR. BANCROFT'S LECTURE.

[illegible]

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LIST OF AGENTS.

TRAVELLING AGENTS—For Godey's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World of Fashion—

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, *is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.*

Mr. Wm. Mercer Morris, of Philadelphia, *is our Agent for L. B. Humphreys and J. T. Trail.*

HENRY M. LEVERE is now travelling for us in Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is *Agent for us in the South and South Western States, including Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Ala., Ga., Miss., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ark., Texas, &c.*

WILLIAM A. PIERCE, *collects for us in Pennsylvania, except in Lower Pennsylvania.*

SAMUEL H. STEVENSON, for Kentucky.

JAS. F. LAWTON is collecting for us in Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Notices of New Works.

THE PRINCIPAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE WILLIAM LEGGETT, *edited by Theodore Sedgwick.* One vol. 8 vo. pages, splendid work, labelled, fine, beautiful paper, noted Grimes, on the handiest steamer, bound up from New Orleans, rushed into the cabin with the intelligence that the Captain of the vessel which had been closed his wretched existence by jumping into the river.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION—The Journal of Commerce says that the Sandwich Island chief Haliloo, whose arrival we mentioned the other day, and who is now in this city, has come as a negotiator for a recognition of his country's independence; and that he will visit England and France for the same purpose.

HUMBOLDT.—The Pike county (Mo.) Raliegh says—A child of Mr. James Hunter, of this county, was attacked on the 8th instant, with Hydrophobia, and died on the 10th. The dog was killed some time during the last summer. Death ensued in about twenty-four hours from the first appearance of the disease.

TRIAL POSTPONED.—The trial of G. Pope, for shooting Leonard Bliss, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., has been postponed until February next, as the witnesses of this case will be remembered. Mr. Bliss was connected with the press, and the quarrel grew out of a publication reflecting upon a friend of Mr. Pope.

CONTAGIOUS.—New York examples in appreciated instances. A Maj. Baker and a Dr. Merryman have been sent to jail in Springfield, Ill., because they would not give their testimony in a duel case. They preferred to go to jail than hold to them in confidence, and they will not violate that confidence.

A TURNPIKE.—The Boston Post says that the Millerites intend erecting somewhere near the centre of that city, a large tent in the form of a temple, and hold their meetings until the destruction of the world. It is to be large enough to contain four or five thousand persons, and be used in all until 1843.

TASTE.—Last week we noticed some peculiar features of London taste in theatricals. Now, we observe that the recent horrible affair in Cincinnati has been dramatized, and represented on the stage under the title of "The Demented Mother." The notice in that business are like to be immortalized.

THE CROPS.—The Cincinnati Gazette says the crops are a wish to have fare. Jackson presides at the next Democratic National Convention to nominate a President of the United States. The prosperity of all Roman would no doubt be gratifying to his friends, but he would hardly risk such a journey.

A DUCHESS.—A letter in a New York paper from Geneva, dated Dec. 1, says—"The Duchess of Orleans with truth, that the English naval force, under Admiral Thomas, have the ports of Guatimala under blockade, to prevent certain remains of money due from that government to British subjects.

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General News.

CHINESE WAYS AND MEANS.—When China had to pay $6,000,000 for the ransom of Canton, that Government imposed a duty of five tenths per pound on the 70,000,000 lbs. of tea exported yearly, which 18,000,000 lbs. are taken by Englishmen; by this means the Chinese reimbursed themselves in the course of twelve months. The duty on silk was also increased.

REGISTERS OF LETTER POSTAGE.—The Postmasters of some of the principal cities, the New York one, we are now in Washington, conferring with the Postmaster General in relation to the best mode of paying the postage on letters—and they are next week to meet the Committee of Congress on Post offices and Post Roads, to confer with them on the subject of letter postage. Both the people and the Postmaster would be benefitted by it, without doubt.

STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.—Our New York correspondent communicates that the favorite steamer has been withdrawn from the service of the Great Western Steam Navigation Company, and placed in the trade of Havre.

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Political Intelligence.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The resolutions of Mr. A. Rhett, in favor of refunding General Hamilton's forfeiture—the remission of the fine upon Thomas, in favor of refunding to the heirs of Dr. Thomas Cooper the fine imposed upon him in Pennsylvania for libel—an alleged libel on Colonel John Adams—have been adopted by decisive majorities in both Houses.

ILLINOIS.—Sidney Breese has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Senator Young, whose term of service will then expire. This is a change of party—a loss of portion, both Senators being very decidedly anti-Whig.

GOVERNOR DUNLAP, of Wisconsin, having refused to accept the Governorship of the Territory of Iowa, to which he was appointed, that body have, by a vote of 30 to 5, adopted a resolution requesting his removal.

GEN. WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, has been elected United States Senator from North Carolina, in the room of William Graham, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

THE Indiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 32 to 30 have passed a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

THE bill to District the State of Georgia, according to the new act of Congress, has passed the Senate of the Governor to lawsuit a law.

THE regular annual session of the Legislature of Maryland, commenced at Annapolis on Monday.

Army & Navy.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing Lieut. Thompson, Engineer in Charge of that Department, for the construction of the Vertical Paddle Wheels invented by A. Ralston Chase, of Philadelphia. They are to be placed in the Union Steamboat by Wells & Miller, under the superintendence of the inventor.

OF the 60 gallant officers who have found a grave in Florida, only 30 have been killed in battle, the rest were victims to the diseases incident to the climate.

LIEUT. Thomas J. Manning, of New Jersey, has been ordered to the command of the U. S. ship Erie, lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

THE U. S. ship Marion, Commander Armstrong, sailed for Pirate (Mart) about the 20th November—all well.

Captains Ballard and Skinner, of the United States Navy, are both reported to be extremely ill.

Notices of the Dead.

DEATH OF JOHN URQUHART.—Died, at Mobegan, the 13th, John Urquhart, aged 82 years, the last male of the Urquharts of the celebrated Clan of that name. He was interred in the Royal burying ground of the Mobegans, on the Pinte.

WE notice the death, at Albany, of the Rev. Edward D. Allen, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of that city. Mr. Allen was the successor of the Rev. Mr. Kirk, the founder of the church.

A literal descendant of William Penn, the founder and original proprietor of Pennsylvania, died at Cheltenham on the 17th ult.

THE death of the Russian naturalist, Lehmann, is mentioned. It will be left as a notice bee to the University of Dorpat.

ARRIVED IN ANY.—It said the manufacturers in Nottingham and Derby, are endeavoring to bring out cassie and trousers woven in the frame, and that ultimately it is expected they will accomplish their purpose. The vest improvement will be to turn out waistcoats, by machinery, to take the place of men who have no other aim in life than to exhibit the handiwork of the tailor.

GERMAN SILVER is pronounced by the chemists a dangerous article for culinary utensils. It oxydizes very rapidly in contact with any acid, even slight vegetable ones, and the small particles which are taken into the stomach imperceptibly, act as a slow poison. Great Britain is the principal manufacturer of this nature of arsenic; nickel is equally poisonous.

PEARLS.—Letter from Norway mention that there has been found in the last of the great stream that runs through Jeddeen, in the diocese of Christiansand and which from the excessive heats became dry, a great number of beautiful pearls, containing pearls, one of which were as large and fine, that they were valued at £50 a piece.

IT is stated in the New Orleans Picayune, that the late news upon the American Press in the Foreign Quarterly was from the pen of "the boy *James*," who turns out to be a great literary genius, as well as remarkable a wonder. This report probably wants confirmation.

THE Pittsburgh Chronicle announces for sale, "the second edition of said paper" as a parody on the humbugs of the day. It is a good one for neighboring ideas and giving a fierce edge to the opposite.

IT Among the vessels destroyed by a terrific storm at Portland was the Cecilia, the vessel which was so frequently mentioned inthe "Creole Question."

IT Up to the 15th of this month, during the present year, 51,800 emigrants arrived in New York, and 9,681 returned to Europe.

IT The sum of £646 was lately given in England for the sale of a new tulip, called "The Citadel of Antwerp."

THE MORMONS.—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Illinois, repealing the Mormon charter.

Agricultural.

HEMP.—The Massachusetts Ploughboy states that Mr. E. G. Tucker, of Milton, obtained 600 dozen of hops in one year from 83 hills—and that the whole number of fowls; he sometimes had less—that for 262 dozen he took 1500 within one cent. The whole amount of his cash receipts was $183 38, and his total expenditures were $56 43, leaving him a balance of $66 90. Mr. Tucker deserves much credit for his industry and his particularity in figuring his accounts. Sixty-six dollars for the trouble of sewing to 82 hens is no small sum. It would pay the tailors of almost any village if it would more than half pay a good laborer for a year.

On the assembling of the Senate on Tuesday, a large number of petitions were presented for the suspension of the Bankrupt Law—some for repeal, and others remonstrating against it. There were also memorials, praying for the passage of the joint resolutions of Mr. Benton's resolution making inquiry in regard to the Quintuple Treaty, &c., was taken up and passed.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied in reports of committees, &c. The resolutions passed by the Senate relative to the Quintuple Treaty, and Jackson's fine, were presented by Mr. Wise, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. In Senate, Mr. Preston, of S. C., was, by a full vote, appointed by Mr. Linn, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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Latest Fashions.

BONNETS.—Those intended for promenade are of the following materials, and principally decorated with flowers shaded, the same color as the ribbon. Visiting bonnets, and those worn for ball dress, are composed of velours royal, blue sapphire, vert de gris, gris mineral, straw, or citron color, and ornamented with marabouts; the interior of these hats trimmed with gilet of blonde of a light shade to match.

WALKING DRESSES are generally remarkable for their simplicity. Some are made with a single flounce, and kind of trimming, owing to their being concealed by the mantelet, cassock, or long cloak; the message generally worn at this season. Others are made to show the materials usually in vogue, are the pouff de soie, cotton or cashmere plaids, the merino and velours de laine, the plain damasks, brocatelles and pekins. The sleeves are elegantly cut so far as the elbow, and are finished very large and ornamented with jockeys, embroidered in the braid; also a dress for the morning, in the form of a reddish gray; the bottom of the cape ornamented with two rows of fringe to match the color of the dress.

WRAPS.—A new form of scarf is at this moment much worn; it is called the *bourrasé scarf*, and remarkable for the elegance of the ornaments with which it is decorated, for the manner in which it is made about the waist—at the same time by placing its ends in front, so as arranged as to form a kind of apron, to which the arms may be passed or not, according to the taste of the wearer.

CLOAKS.—The most predominant colors for this article of dress are the various shades of blue, violet, and crimson; also a few shades of dark green, and black, which is ever fashionable.

The fly's wing velvet is described as having obtained the preference for evening dress, and sweet evening dresses. A dress of this latter description of fabric was ornamented with English point lace, on the corsage, cuffs, collerette, and down the front, and produced a very beautiful effect. A bracelet with silver clasps, and a necklace of the same, with a corresponding cross, was worn in the tunic fashion with piping exceeding down the bottom. A beautiful toilette was composed of blue satin, made in the form of a redingote, and ornamented with a broad trimming of the feathers of Alencon lace; the embroidery followed the shape of the dress, and was of the richest description, giving a very admirable finish to the dress. The manteau used was among the Parisian ladies a great favorite in general use, their applicability to various occasions, whether morning or evening dress, has obtained them this preference.

CAPS, BONNETS, &c.—Among the very elegant caps which have been lately introduced into the circle of the fashionable circles, may be especially distinguished, the following, which is arranged tastefully on the head, slightly on one side, with the hair in front rear as an ornament, and the flowing blonde borders in addition, has a most charming effect. The under cauls of the cap are composed of white satin with grapes of gold tissue and with gold ornaments, and the crown of the cap is of velvet, richly appointed. Another coiffure has been signalized as among the most recherche of the season, the Blondie de Chatelle Coiffure is an elegant lined bonnet of satin and gold, the rolls of velvet intermixed with cloth of gold, and the bonnet is finished with a full size style, which fall on each side of the neck. The bonnet decidedly a compound of the two last, and is also bedecorated by bouffonnees of blonde, which form little caps on the crown. The under cauls are composed of latter coiffure exhibits, and peculiarly appropriate for the season, is composed of white satin, with gold ornaments. The taque Marie Antoinette has obtained great vogue. There is a degree of buoyancy in its appearance, which admirably suits the style of face for which it is intended. The brides are of white satin, and those which are repeats fashionable—worn, for instance, with a pendant gold acorn, is remarkably becoming in velvet, with a pendant gold acorn, is remarkably becoming in velvet, with a pendant gold acorn, is remarkably becoming in velvet

Heaven, and from the words that broke through the grief of the mourner's soul.

"Thou returnest, but not to my returning Day, to the secret approach of eve or noon, Or light of morning, but to the deeper night, Of birth, or bride, or human thee divine: But closed portal, at my cold approach, And fastened ear, from the cheerful go: And sightless eye, that has not learned To watch for the first sweet peep of day."

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Thou wert the grave in vast and shower,
Thou Nature's soul,
Or mayhew was my world like,
This child is or was my child also,
And what thou wert, and I will make
A body of my sense.
Myself will to my feeling be
Both love and mourner; and with me
The girl-in-woman shall be free
To mourn and believe, to glorify and honor,
To find her sweetness
In tender or yesterday.
She shall be sensitive to the fears,
That wield with glee across the sky
Or up the serene of breathing heaven:
And here shall be the sunlight's love
Of the sweet child, and the cloud
Of many luminous days.

The fleeting clouds their state shall lend
To her, and for my child's friend;
Her hours shall be as air full to me
Of her in the contrast of the sense,
Grace that shall mould the maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her: and she shall lean her face
In tears a season place,
Where rushes deepen pale-green waves round,
And beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face.

And when the falling sun shall mellow
And soothe her spirit to gentleness,
Her virgin bosom swell,
Such sunshine to Lucy I will give,
While she and I explore the
Haunts of the happy dell.

"Thus Nature spake—the work was done;
How soon my Lucy's race was run!
She died,—and left to me
This heath, this calm and quiet scene:
The memory of what has been,
And never more will be."

Popular Lectures.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"Ring the bell—down on the carpet—and let the drama begin."

LECTURE XI.

Public Joy—Events Subsequent to the Fall of Robespierre—Opinions of Robespierre—Statistics of Death—Fate of Jacobin Leaders—The Gilded Youths—Bulls of the Jacobin Tamers—Dictatorship of Holland—Famine, Paper Money and Ruin—Posthumous Punishment of Marat and Lepelletier—Retaliation of the Convention—Massacres of Jacobins in the South—Famine Increases—Murder of Feraud and Insurrection of the 1st of Prairial—Carnage of the Jacobin Faubourgs Disarmed—Penal sorts, and Tragic End of his Mountain Leaders.

Joy in Paris was unbounded, and for several days the rejoicings lasted. Rule in the Convention and amongst the people, a most determined spirit was evinced, not to permit a renewal of the horrid scenes which had been acted by the exertions of Robespierre. For two days the Convention was overwhelmed with Addresses of Congratulation, in all of which terms the name of Conflict is no more. The Republic is saved." Acts of courage were rewarded, and supplies voted for monuments to commemorate the Revolution of the 9th Thermidor. At the same time the popular joy was increased, by the news of the capture of Lugo. The Committees of Public Safety and General Welfare were remodelled David, the painter, and other Robespierrians were turned out; and Tallien and other Thermidoreans occupied their places. The Jacobin's deputies Foupier Tinville, Lebon, the human butcher of Arras, David and other confederates of Robespierre were put under arrest, the Revolutionary Tribunal was suspended, and within two days after the fall of Robespierre, nearly 10,000 prisoners were liberated from the prisons of Paris. Third of the populous events of celebrated, the laws carried into the houses of thousands of families! Mignet, in commencing on the recent events, writes:—"In my opinion, Robespierre's destiny was inevitable. He had to organized force." Let Cause says:—"Napoleon was of opinion, that Robespierre had neither talent, force, nor system. He was terrified at the moment he attempted to stop the revolution, the fate of all who had engaged in that attempt; but that he was for no means determined to do what he believed; for he was at last desirous to stop the execution," Lacretelle considers Robespierre only after having overturned the factious factions, to restore order and moderation." Lavasseur writes "The Jacobin, Robespierre, perished when he was preparing to return to a system of justice and humanity." Thiers says:—Robespierre was of the worst species of men. A devotee without principle, without devices to which they lead, but yet without the courage the greatness and the sensibility that accompany them. A fanatic living only by his own passions, by his cruel, by doing himself in the day of danger, coming forth to claim adoration after a victory won by others, a man of the most odious language that ever ruled a moment, and one would say the very vilest, if he had not possessed a strong conviction and acknowledged integrity." But enough of Robespierre!

After a terrific storm, one of the first desires of the least of men, and a natural one too, is to ascertain the amount of damage. The carnage of the Revolution was now pretty well over, and *Proclamer* has estimated the deaths by violence during the whole period in a very clumsy manner. His statistics are the only ones I can find that present a table at once detailed and general. They are appalling, as we can hope they are exaggerated.

GUILLOTINED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNALS.

Nobles,	1278
Noble Women,	750
Wives of laborers and artisans,	1467
Religionists,	250
Priests,	1135
Persons not noble,	13,623
	18,503

OTHER DEATHS.

Brought forward,	18,503
Women dead of premature childbirth,	2,400
In childbirth from abortion of months,	345
Women killed in La Vendee,	15,000
Child-ren killed in La Vendee,	25,000
Men slain in La Vendee,	90,000
Victims under Carrier at Nantes, of whom were—	32,000
Children shot,	500
Children drowned,	1500
Women shot,	900
Women drowned,	900
Priests shot,	300
Priests drowned,	400
Nobles drowned,	1500
Artisans drowned,	1200
Victims at Lyons,	31,000
Total,	1,222,351

Shakett says that in this enumeration, are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, the Abbaye, the Carmelites, or other prisons on September 2nd, the victims of the Revolutionary Tribunal at Orleans, Toulon and Marseilles, or the present state in the three cities of Bellonia, the whole population of which perished.

It is natural to expect that, after a violent dynasty is overthrown, there should be some reaction, besides the mere return of the former party. Not only the sanguinary criminals who had been the supporters of their conquest and the destroyers of their fellow-citizens, Thermidorian terror, but all who had been confined, and at first their power was not abused, but even those of moderate control, that few months above—every sanguinary feeling was aroused. In pursuit of the decree of the revolution, we have naturally become familiar with a great variety of leading characters, and before the close of the drama, the future story, or short influence of some appearing factions will emerge from the world of matter, or after old acquaintances have made their farewell appearance, they longer, for a time, at least, suppose. A few of these personages among the fallen "moderates." Let us look into their fate.

"All Paris," exclaimed Legendre in the Convention, "demands the punishment of Fouquier Tinville." Another member cried out:—"Let Carrier be at any longer beside Lebon." Carrier was denounced, and Fleriot, the president—others unknown to fame. At the mention of Fouquier's name in the Convention, Freron said:—"I demand that the name may be at length freed from this memorial of the Fouquier, may drink with the blood that he has spilled, may be used to hold to sleep himself sober." Some remarks elapsed before the indictment was drawn passed, met their fate; though 83 members of General Council of the Commune were executed. But the three accusers were arrested. Lebon was

"Why, cruelty, what a spectacle
I think of Hitler!"

Lyon, but [illegible] the Convention by a deputation from the Committees to resume their trust to her. But three Commissioners, protected by the Gilded Youth, raised a force composed of troops, citizens, Gilded Youth; and [illegible] and marched to the Hall with fixed bayonets, ordered the Deputies to be free, and commanded the citizens to unite. At first the mob remained, but now hostilities arriving, the Hall was cleared, the populace escaping in every direction, several losing their lives. The Convention was not allowed from the danger until midnight.

Mounting and frightful as was this revolt, yet it existed nowhere on the part of the Jacobins, it was entirely spontaneous, and the result of the fury of the soldiers, and of the agents of tyranny which preceded the fall of Robespierre. The Jacobins themselves, the whole nation, pure and people, demanded his punishment. He was executed by the guillotine; but his memory will live in infamy through all time to come.

A military commission was issued, troops were raised, the Faubourgs disarmed, and the massacre of Feraud, the deputy, the head of whose dead body was carried on a pike, was restored by a mob who applauded the first murder and called it virtue! Several persons were executed for participation. I will close the lecture with a tragic scene that concluded this part of the drama of the Revolution. Fouquier Tinville, Robespierre's bloodiest and bombarey were condemned to death. They were all Montagnards—men of education and abilities, and gifted fanatics. On hearing their sentence, they delivered to the Secretary of the Court, letters, packets and journals to be given to their families. Fouquier alone was overcome by the horrors of his situation, and fainted on receiving the details of this execution, and the Thermidorians ranged from it merited disgrace. Then, in that long procession of condemned to death, all had the stoicism. Even the "ideas of clemency, humanity, and reconciliation had their holocausts."

Choice Selections.

THE BRIDAL ROSE.

The verses requires to be addressed by the rose in all after making the return of the month, as the lady of whose bridal adornment it had formed a part:

Never lady! to whose cheek
My fresh and tender bud was worn;
And where bosom of the bride
My petals into fragrance burst;
Ever lady! was my grateful pride
To deck so beautiful a bride.

Come to me from the blooming youth—
Pure as my breath the lady vow;
Remembers the virgin's troth!

As the white blossom on thy brow
All gentle heart will be,
A happy rose without a thorn,
Be thou like me!

The longed-desired heaven that wept
Upon me in the summer sky,
Shall weep upon thy purity crept,
Were not as sparkling as the tear
That in thy sweet bosom lies!
When thou dost come to be thine own,
And wise thou modest beauty steeped
To sanctify thy bridal hour,
Thy sanctified thy dower!

Thy gentle heart shall be my home,
Where rose blow in ladies' bower
Thy sanctified thy dower!

And I shall be there each day,
Thy gentle heart shall be my home,
And sparkle with so gaudy hue,
And in the dew I shall be there
Upon my bosom a single tear;
And I will be there and there
Whose bloomiest lover decked a bride."—TUPPER.

A SERMON FOR SATURDAY.

The whole book of Ecclesiastes is a sermon on the vanity of all things human. The Preacher is John Bunyan! Sadder words were never written. With its pleasures, titles, honors, labors and emoluments, he "hates all that he hath to seeing life, or death, everlasting, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Such is the spirit of the text. Such the spirit that has been making in the existence of prosperity, or shipwreck. Famine, pestilence, and war, have shall find dided Paris—the only light shining amid the gloom, being the empty or fleeting glory of victory on the mountain. Paris is declared in a state of siege, and Pichegru, conqueror of Holland, is named Commandant.

The popularity being for a short time restored, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, Barrere and Vadier are tried and banished beyond seas. Collot d'Herbois, whose character would be a French Guiana, of confirmed fever and drunkenness, after attempting to practice a result among the negroes. He had seven wives, and died, after having divorced the seventh. Billaud de Varennes also died in wretched-ness.

The South of France was once more in a dreadful state, owing to the moderates revenging themselves on the Jacobins. At Lyons, bodies of men were assembled, calling themselves "the Sun," and "Companies of Jesus," who slew their opponents in the prisons as well as in the streets and open country, and threw them into the Rhone. At Aix, after the retributive again of the Jacobins, not only in Lyons, but at Aix, Tarascon, Marseilles and other towns, numbers of murders took place, and some prisons refused to give up their arms, and dire conflicts ensued, attended with much mutual slaughter. One of the chiefs of the Jacobins, named Jourdan, was at the head of the Sun," and "Companies of Jesus," who slew their opponents in the prisons as well as in the streets and open country, and threw them into the Rhone. At Aix, after the retributive again of the Jacobins, not only in Lyons, but at Aix, Tarascon, Marseilles and other towns, numbers of murders took place, and some prisons refused to give up their arms, and dire conflicts ensued, attended with much mutual slaughter. One of the chiefs of the Jacobins, named Jourdan, was at the head of the "Sun," and "Companies of Jesus," who slew their opponents in the prisons as well as in the streets and open country, and threw them into the Rhone. At Aix, after the retributive again of the Jacobins, not only in Lyons, but at Aix, Tarascon, Marseilles and other towns, numbers of murders took place, and some prisons refused to give up their arms, and dire conflicts ensued, attended with much mutual slaughter. One of the chiefs of the Jacobins, named Jourdan, was at the head of the

WINTER WEEDING.

We cut from the Indian Telegraph an account of the weeding of the winter supper of Ilion. And it is to be remarked, that not only the company, but in the city; not only in honor of the distinguished guest of the occasion, but the occasion itself, the winter weeding was a public festival.

Winter weeding what? Why the "Golden Eleven" and Florence" that cluster around the parent's hearth—the domestic garden of immortal children. Not only is the winter weeding want weeding and careful cultivation this winter, and don't neglect it for the spring. Beginning in the winter, and ending in the spring. How are the implements? such as district schools—the best implements for the most important work? Much, very much of the benefit of weeding depends upon the implements. Some of the implements—upon the interest they take in them—upon the encouragement which they give their children, and upon the aid which they render them in their studies. Many think that if they open their children during the day in school, they have discharged their whole duty. This is a great mistake. It is the work with children, and not a great deal of development. The business will form the most difficult part of your task. The cultivation of the arithmetic or of grammar—in exercising their skill in the use of the pen—in teaching them composition—is no natural incentive to do it wrong—there is in fact a natural desire to do it right, but in moral action there is a natural tendency to evil. Many instances occur in which the child as well as those of riper years, and where judgment, discretion, and enlightened principle are not put restored, the character of being led astray by passion, and the most deplorable consequences follow. Hundreds of thousand times greater than they are of leading us to the commission of crime. Hundreds of thousand times greater than they are of leading us to the support of the garden, and the good cultivator will pay the most careful attention to the weeding of them all. There cannot be too much circumspection and care in the selection of the implements employed in this respect. A school is a world in miniature There may be found all the passions, all the propensities, all the principles of the world, in the midst of society, of larger size and growth—all of them active, and many of them in their ages and vigor. Let them as capable of being turned to a good or a bad purpose. Let them, exhibiting the one or the other in conducting them. It is necessary therefore to re all the "wide awake" and not neglect the "winter weeding."

ERRORS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.—"A gentleman was yesterday brought in a state of insensibility, having eaten a hackney-coachman, for demanding more than his fare."—"A man was drowned at Hull, in attempt to swim a small ox out of the Bath mail; the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket."

"The Duke of Wellington's portmanteau was found dead with a long snout stitching in his throat."

"Lord Castlereagh's Funeral.—The air was crowded with people of all descriptions. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through it in his carriage."

"The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with the utmost slaughter."

"Robert Jones was yesterday brought before the sitting magistrate, on a charge of having stolen one seen at the Barleymow public house."

"In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by fireworks on the Serpentine River, measures are being taken to put a-top to it."

"At the Guildhall festival